The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

For the Whig.

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

NUMBER EIGHT.

In paper No. VII. we touched upon the matter of the relation in which we stood toward other nations. But it was in the only way which the scope of the paper allowed.

Whilst the rebellion of some of the States has affected our conduct towards other nations abroad, in closing the Southern ports against them, their secret conduct towards us, when it has unfortunately for their reputation, been divulged, has contributed toward the taking advantage of our anomalous and precarious situation by striking a blow that would lay us harmless at the feet of the enemies of liberty and of our country. As to our closing these ports, it is admitted that we had a complete right to do so, but it is also contended that in carrying it out we have in fact conceded to the rebels the privileges of belonging to belligerent powers. This has been seized upon as a pretext for doing us injustice.

It has been our purpose, ever since the rebellion commenced, to put it down at whatever cost of blood and treasure there might be, and to employ upon this work all the instruments of civilized warfare.—We have never recognized it as a national war, but as a civil war, and whilst we resorted to blockading, as means, we never intended that it should countenance the acts of our internal enemies in any way, nor afford foreign nations any evidence of our intention to grant the insurgents any more privileges than the interests of humanity require. We, as a people, legislate for ourselves, and for own benefit, and when we engage in commercial pursuits it is for the ultimate benefit of ourselves.—We have also a perfect right, either by legislation or otherwise, to abolish any port in the country, and to render the trading with it a crime, and to punish the traders as smugglers. We have also a right to employ whatever means may be necessary to attain this end. We may bring about a temporary suspension only of trade with any particular port or ports, and to affect this, may employ our public armed vessels.

But whilst the effect of this interruption of commerce is in effect a blockade, and in the President's proclamation of May, 1861, it is called a blockade, yet the contemporary act prove that the intention was to interdict trade for the purpose of disarming a disloyal portion of the people of the United States, and not to cripple the commerce or reduce the power of a foreign nation.

But there has been too much time spent in attempting to arrive at the true intentions of England and France. Whether they intend to interfere in the matter is a secret confined to themselves, which must come out sooner or later. All that is required is for us to come up to this work cheerfully and manfully.

PAT ANDRUS.

Letter from "Romeo."

CAMP BOSSART, Va., April 14.

DEAR WHIG:—For some days past, the army has been quite astir, making preparations for a forward move.

We received orders this morning to pack eight days' rations, sixty rounds of cartridges, and be ready to move at a moment's warning. The army is in good spirits, and quite anxious for a move. This evening a copy of the Standard was handed to us in our shanty, by a friend, and in looking over different articles, we observe another letter from that abusive "Rambler, Jr., who makes it his business to ridicule and abuse truth and right in whatever form it may show itself. In this case he grasps at a code of resolutions framed *and adopted unanimously by this regiment*, and to our utter astonishment, gives them as the suggestions of politicians at home, "who," he says, "don't fail to make political capital of the politics of these new regiments," and calls it "a piece of political trickery."

This is the method which copperheads in the army take to misrepresent the honest endeavors of *loyal* soldiers in their attempt to stop the mouths of howling sympathizers at home with the rebellion, and to restore peace and unity again to our distracted country. Were it not for the sympathy received by those in rebellion, of sympathisers in *our* midst, this unholy rebellion would, ere this, have been crushed without the loss of so many valuable lives, and the dark stain of treason be wiped from our beloved country without this enormous expense of blood and money. These are they which proclaim loudly against politics in the day of trouble, and are, at the same time, doing all in their power, in public print, to render abortive and useless the *best* efforts of our Administration to restore the Union, and thwart the hellish design of a damnable conspiracy.—Shame on you, "Rambler, Jr." You in whom *we* placed confidence as an official, expecting your influence, your hand, and your hearty co-operation in our honest endeavors to promote the right and suppress the wrong; to stop the base slangs of copperhead miscreants, and uphold the Administration chosen by the people, have, alas! proven yourself averse to everything like truth, good common sense and reason—a "Judas" in our midst. How sadly we have been disappointed I need not say. How basely and inconsistently you acted toward this regiment in their honest design. How much better you love old party principles than your country's true interests, and how much more tenaciously you hang to the trembling pillars of expiring Copperheadism, than the Administration the people have chosen, let your last communication show. Hundreds have read your letter at home, numbers here have traced its infamous lines, and are astounded at the manner in which you have belied our regiment. It is looked at by the framers of those resolutions as a malicious and cowardly act. It would be the loftiest act of your character, and due penance of your crime, to fall upon your guilt to knees at your country's flagstaff, and implore the forgiveness of God, ere sad remorse seizes your deceitful carcass, and you end your days a raving maniac. It is quite a consolation to know that, while we contend with the rebels in front, there are left in the rear friends who hold at bay the ungrateful sympathizers who urge them on.

Yours as ever,

ROMEO.

TREASON IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Read the following expose of a secret meeting of Traitors in Berks county. The evinence is full, and will explain itself. The hearing was in Philadelphia, before U. S. Commissioner Heazlett, on Thursday last.

THE HEARING.

Philip Huber, Augustus F. Illig, Gabriel Filbert, and Harrison Oxeneider were arrested on the charge of conspiracy.

George A. Coffey, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, appeared for the Government.

Hon. J. Glancy Jones, ex-member of Congress, appeared as counsel for the last three named defendants.

John P. O'Neill, Esq., appeared for the first named.

Mr. Huber is the prime mover in organizing the alleged treasonable association. He expected Mr. Jones would defend him but this gentleman declined. After settling some uninteresting preliminaries, the affidavit was read by the counsel for the defence, upon which the warrant of arrest was issued. This was made April 6th, by William Y. Lyon, U. S. detective, and it sets forth that there have been organized, in various parts of Berks county, Pennsylvania, seditious and treasonable combinations, lodges, or societies, the object of which is to create disaffection against the Government of the United States, to prevent and resist the execution of the United States laws, and particularly the act of Congress providing for a conscription or draft of soldiers; the said lodges meet at night-time, pay an initiation fee, and are bound together by an oath; said societies have from fifty to eighty and a hundred members each; that one was organized at the house of Jacob Zeller, near Stouchburg, Pa., and other places. The affidavit further sets forth the names of some of the members of said association, who have not yet been arrested.

THE EVIDENCE.

William Y. Lyon sworn.

Mr. Jones, counsel for defence, now cautioned the witness to say nothing but what he knows of his own knowledge.

Witness. Yes, sir.

Question by U. S. District Attorney Coffey. Do you know the defendants?

Answer. I do; I know Philip Huber, Dr. Augustus Illig, Gabriel Filbert and Harrison Oxeneider; I received information within the last two months that there was a man named—(objected to by Mr. O'Neill, who said, never mind about receiving the information; just state what you know of your own knowledge.)

Witness. Well, then, to suit you better, I will say from information that I received I set myself to work to find out whether there was anything in this matter: I 'piped' for it; there were complaints coming to me every day.

Mr. Jones here interrupted the witness by saying that he had understood that Mr. Lyon had had some conversation with the defendants, and anything they said to him, unless voluntarily made by them, cannot be admitted as evidence.

Mr. O'Neil further said that admissions could not be received unless the conspiracy is first made out. Let us substantiate this first, and then proceed.

Witness. I came here to tell the truth, and nothing but the truth; I am a stranger here.

By Mr. Coffey. Tell what you saw and heard.

Witness resumed. On Saturday morning, the 21st of March, 1863, I received information that there was to be a meeting; I proceeded to the place where the meeting was to be held; I went on foot to Marion township, and concealed myself in the barn of Jacob Zellar, under the straw; Mr. Huber told the men who were there; I think Mr. Filbert was there. Mr. Huber was there of course; he told them—

Mr. O'Neill objects that what Mr. Huber said is not evidence until the defendants first be convicted of conspiracy. When this is done, then any admission of what Mr. Huber said, may be given in evidence.

Commissioner Heazlett replied—"Well, we must commence this investigation somewhere, and we might as well commence now."

Mr. Jones said, after the evidence has been heard then the Commissioner can exercise his own judgment.

With this understanding the witness made another attempt to give in his evidence. He said there might have been a hundred men in the barn, altogether; before they proceeded to business *Mr. Huber told them to search the barn, to see if there were any spies concealed in it;* I cannot name the parties whom he was addressing; he directed them to run a dung-fork or hay fork into the straw, to see if there were any spies concealed under it; after this was done, *he ordered pickets to be thrown outside the barn;* this was, as near as I can judge, between 8 and 9 o'clk; the men went out, then the men inside took the obligation; Mr. Huber did the talking; he denounced the war as unholy and unjust; he said that the society was a million strong; he stated that it first was organized in the South; that the society had signs, passwords and grips; he administered the obligation; whether the men swore on the Bible or not, I cannot say; there were eighty-three men, to the best of my knowledge, who joined on that occasion by taking the obligation; the obligation was given verbally; he said the men would swear; I don't know whether they kissed the Bible or not, as I could not exactly see; they all answered yes; after the obligation was spoken to them; he advertised a meeting to be held at a certain place—a *man's house—and after that they go into a secret organization*; the members sign a list and pay one dollar each in the first place; then those who sign go into a secret place; those who do not sign go away; I heard him give the obligation.

By Mr. Coffey. Now just think, and be careful, and tell us what the obligation is.

Witness. Yes, sir.

"Are you in favor of the abduction of Abraham Lincoln?"

I heard this, *"by force, if necessary?"*

"Are you in favor of a Northwestern Confederacy?"

Huber here interrupted the witness by saying: "It's a lie."

Commissioner Heazlett told Huber to keep silence.

By Mr. Coffey. Well, sir, go on. Did you hear anything else?

Witness. Yes, sir; I heard him say:—*"Are you in favor of resisting the draft or Conscription Act?"*

By Mr. Coffey. Well, sir, did they swear to these obligations?

Witness. Yes. sir; they answered yes.

Question. Can't you name some of the men who were there and who thus swore? How about Mr. Illig, Mr. Filbert, or Mr. Oxeneider?

Witness. I cannot swear positively that any of them were there; Mr. Filbert and Illig were at the house before the party went into secret session, and I cannot swear positively that they were in the barn, I am sure that Mr. Huber was in the barn; am not mistaken about him; he was the only man that spoke at the meeting in the house; there was more or less talking among those who composed the meeting; $83 were collected at the private meeting; Huber said he was the treasurer; he took the money; I have had some talk with him; I asked him some questions, and told him he might answer them if he chose; there was no compulsion; I know the rights of a prisoner when in custody; I asked him what the association was banded together for—was it to overthrow the Government? He said it was, and this could be done under the Constitution; he said the money was raised to fee lawyers if any one of the members was arrested; also, to try the constitutionality of the conscription act, *and if this would not do, they would use force;* but did not say what kind of force; I believe this is about all I know of the affair; I am a Government detective, and since the 20th of March have been deputy provost marshal at Reading.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Neill.—Huber resides near the Black Horse, in Lancaster county, not far from the line of Berks county; the public meeting was called at the house of Mr. Foust; I can't say that the natice of the meeting was published; I received my information of the meeting from Stouchburg; I was not in the house; I was in sight of it; this was on March 21st—Saturday; Huber made the speech at the house; all the doors was not shut; I was in disguise; I talked with no person; I listened against the shutter; I was pretty close; no one accosted me; I accosted nobody; I was rigged up for the occasion; I was blackened and in disguise; I never spoke to Huber until April 7th; I have seen him sometimes; I did not see him speak; I knew his voice at the barn; I was secreted under the straw in the barn; I heard him speak at a meeting in Moonville.

Question. Well, sir, you must be in error, because you have said you never heard him speak until the 7th of April.

Witness. You are mistaken, sir; I said nothing of the kind; I said I never spoke to him until the 7th of April.

Q. Well, how did you recognize him by his voice, in the barn, if you did not see him while he was speaking in the house?

A. I did know his voice, and heard him distinctly.

Q. You have pretty big ears.

A. That's so.

The witness was now questioned at great and sometimes tedious length in respect to the oath taken by the alleged conspirators. The witness had made a memorandum of the oath, with lead pencil, in a small book, in which he had written the word abdication, upon which mistake the learned counsel affected to be somewhat funny. The witness said, I am not a good speller nor a good writer, but Mr. Huber said *abduction*; I made the memorandum, the witness continued, on Sunday morning after I got home. It was then fresh upon my mind; I did not make it on Saturday night, simply because I was tired; I went home on a coal train; felt sleepy; I'm a poor speller; I arrested Huber in the iron foundry of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad shop at Reading; I searched him to see if he had any papers on him; I found one paper that he had fixed for another meeting to be held; that paper is now in the possession of Samuel M. Young, Commissioner at Reading; when I asked him about the organization, he said it was a Constitutional Union organization; said the dollar fee was for the purpose of testing whether the draft was Constitutional or not; Mr. Huber, in administering the oath, said you do swear, etc.

Q. Was there not an obligation taken also to sustain the Constitution of the United States?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did you not put that down in your memorandum book?

A. I put down things what I thought necessary.

Cross examined by Mr. Jones—I desired to find out whether there was anything in the organization; if there is anything illegal in it I want the members tried honorably, and honorably convicted if they are guilty; I live at Reading; I decline to name the party from whom I derived my information; it was given to me in my official capacity, and as an officer I promised not to reveal my information; I will not tell it; I will tell you all he said if you desire to hear it.

Mr. Jones. No, sir, never mind that.

Witness. The meeting at the house was public and promiscuous, I suppose; it was after this the secret meeting was held in the barn; understand me, when he made a speech at the house, then the parties signed, then those who signed would go into secret meeting with those who had before signed; when I found they intended to go to the barn I went there ahead of them, and secreted myself under the straw.

By Mr. Coffey. I am not positive they said at the meeting, to resist the draft by force; tha obligations were spoken in English and German, or Pennsylvania Dutch.

The witness was now examined as to the character of the defendants. So far as he knew of Messrs Illig, Oxeneider, and Filbert, he considered their character good; never had any cause to suppose they would do an illegal act; I certainly would not trust Huber; my impression is from what I know of these gentlemen, I have no reason to say that I think they would violate the law, but I would not trust Huber. [Laughter.]

Frederick Printz was called to the stand. On being sworn he said he lived 8 miles from Reading; he got acquainted with Huber at the meeting at the house of Mr. Foust; it was on last Friday two weeks, I think; Huber called the meeting; it was called by private means; the object was to take measures to resist the draft; Mr. Huber stated this at the public meeting, there were about 200 people present; he referred to the case of resistance here; that if any one of the members should be taken and sent to Fort Warren that he would be rescued, even if they had to tear down the Fort; he said there were one or two million of men belonging to the organization all over the South and North, and in the army; he said they knew each other by signs, and then stated a case of a soldier passing on the road, who gave him the sign, and he knew him by it; and he said any one who paid him a dollar could be sworn in; he spoke about one hour; I saw the crowd go into the barn; don't know what they did there; sixty-three dollars were paid at the public meeting; Huber did not say what the name of the association was, but outsiders called them *Copperheads*, [Laughter,]; after the meeting I went towards the barn to get my horse; I was stopped by two men; I told them I wanted to get my horse and wagon, and they said all right, and went with me; I do not know what the members swear to; one of the members told me, afterwards, that they had searched the barn for spies, but found none; there was something said about a peace convention to settle the war.

Isaac S. Gerheart sworn—This witness was so essentially Pennsylvania German that an interpreter was called into requisition. A gentleman well learned in pure German found himself at a loss to interpret Pennsylvania Dutch. Mr. H. H. Manderbaush, ex-sheriff of Berks county, was called. The witness did not throw any new light on the subject. He knew nothing about the secret organization, not being a member. We give the following condensed report of his evidence: Mr. Huber said it was a pity that, in a country like this, it is necessary to form a secret association; but before two month's or haymaking, he guessed it would be public; he then went on to say that we ought to support the Government, if it was from God, for so the scriptures teach us; if the Government was from the devil it ought to be trampled under foot; he said that Abe Lincon and his Cabinet had robbed the Treasury, and if there was only one shinplaster left in it, they'd go in up to their elbows to get it; he went in and said the war was too long in operation; a great many people had been killed, and the war ought to be stopped; that the last laws that came out from Lincoln and congress were not favorable to the poor man; I saw money paid to Mr. Huber; he got a paper and put down the names; he said he had met a soldier near Fritztown, and he gave the sign; he went out and tried the soldier, and said he had it all correct; he said the society was nearly two millions strong, and said something about the old Government; that so many had been slaughtered that no more ought to be killed; he did not think that the last law was constitutional; after all this was said, the meeting went to the barn Mr. Huber said in his public speech that five had deserted in Indiana; the Government sent after them, but did not git them; I saw several members after this, and they said that all the members who should be drafted, if they were taken to Washington at midnight, they would in an hour go over to Jeff Davis; I heard others say they would be killed at home rather than be taken down there and killed; Huber said it was the Copperheads that rescued the five men in Indiana; I can't recollect what Huber called their association.

The proceedings here closed.

Mr. Coffey, the U. S. district attorney, stated that he had a number of other witnesses who would make some other disclosure, and suggested that a time be agreed upon for another hearing.

Mr. Jones contended that his client be discharged, as there was no evidence of conspiracy.

Some time was spent in coversation on these points, and finally the district attorned agreed to hold Messrs. Filbert, Oxeneider, and Illig, in each other's recognizance, in the sum of $3,000, to appear at the next hearing.

Mr. Huber was required to enter bail in the sum of $4,000.

The next hearing will take place on Monday afternoon, May 4, at 3 o'clock.

☞ In a small town on the Schuylkill river there is a church in which the singing had 'run completely down.'

It had been led for many years by one of the deacons, whose voice and musical power had been gradually failing.

One evening the clergyman gave out the hymn, which was in metrical measure, rather harder than usual, and the deacon led off. Upon its conclusion the minister arose and said:

"Brother B—— will please repeat the hymn, as I cannot conscientiously pray after such singing!"

The deacon very composedly pitched it to another tune, with a manifest improvement upon the first effort, and the clergyman proceeded with his prayer. Having finished, he took up a book to give the second hymn, when he was interrupted by the deacon gravely getting up and saying, in a voice audible to the whole congregation:

"Will Mr. —— plesse make another prayer? It will be impossible for me to sing after such praying as that!"

☞ Never speak evil of any one.

POETRY.

For The Whig.

Spring.

BY M. K. BROWN.

Joyous Spring will soon appear,
Her footsteps now methinks I hear;
The little birds begin to sing,
Hail happy morn that brings the Spring.

Youth and childhood shall then rejoice,
And listen to her soothing voice;
She'll wipe away each falling tear,
And fill all hearts with hope and cheer.

Trees which now are leafless seen,
Shall soon in robes of green appear;
And flowers shall blossom in our land,
Sown by our great Creator's hand.

But when mortals die and go,
And leave this world of care and woe,
Our bodies lie beneath the sod,
Our souls will take their flight to God.

Oh, may the day be ushered on,
When we shall stand before His throne,
To join the angelic choir above,
In songs of universal love.

For The Whig.

I'll write some things that have befell,
A crowd of men on the canal,
Who are working now on the repairs,
And often see some strange affairs.
Down stairs, this morning, when I came,
(As I have often done the same),
In the kitchen midst the fog,
I saw a sneaking white-faced dog;
In the cellar he had been,
And when the kitchen he came in,
The cook bounced at him with a kick,
Which made him git on double-quick.
It raised a most tremendous laugh,
But the funniest thing, by half,
In this morning's sudden fray
Was, the cook nearly kicked himself away.
We are working now between two hills—
Three Johns, three Jakes and two Bills—
One Frank, one Wash, one Hen, one Dan,
And so you now have every man,
Excepting one, George G., by name,
Who but one day before me came,
And I know not where can be found,
Another crowd that's half so sound.

A BRIGHT ONE.—The brightest little chap for his size and age, that we ever saw, was one whom we lately came across, torturing tadpoles in a spring upon a roadside—altogether out of 'sight and hearing' of human habitation.

'Where do you live, my son?' inquired we, just as he stirred a big bull frog from the mud with a large mullen stalk.

'I don't live nowhere, only home.'

'Where is your house?'

'Over the hill, next house to Mr. Wagner's.'

'Have you parents living?'

'What's them?'

'I mean have you a father or mother?'

'Yes, sir, but pap's went dead a good while, and mother says she won't stand it, cause its too hard work.'

'What dose your mother do?'

'Milk the cow and all sorts o'things.'

'Is your mother a pious woman—a good Christian?'

'No, sir, she's a Dutchman!'

Here the little genius went to stirring up the frogs.

LOGICAL.—"Julius, is you better dis morning?"

"No, I was better yesterday, but I got over it."

"Am der no hopes den of your discovery?"

"Discovery of what?"

"Your discovery from de convalescence what fotched you on your back."

"Dat depends, Mr. Snow, altogether on the prognostications which amplify the disease; should they terminate fatally, de doctor thinks I is a gone nigger; should they not terminate fatally, he hopes de colored indiwidual wont die till another time. As I said before it all depends on de prognostics, and till dese come to a head, it is hard telling wedder the nigger will discontinue his come or not."

☞ Class in the middle of geography, stand up! what's a pyramid?"

"A pile of men in a circus, one on top of the other."

"Where's Egypt?"

"Where it always was."

"Where's Wales?"

"All over the sea."

"Very well—stay there till I show you a species of birch that grows all over the country."

PAT'S ACCOMMODATIVENESS. — An Irishman being about to join a company in Lawrenceburg, Ind., forming to go South, was questioned by one of the officers.

"Well, sir, when you get into a battle will you fight or run?"

"An' faith," replied the Hibernian, with a comical twist of his countenance, "I'll be afther doin', yer honor, as a majority uv ye does."

CAMP ANECDOTE.—A friend who has just returned from camp, furnishes the following as the manner in which a Dutchman who was on sentry duty, proclaimed the hour. The usual cry is 'Half past ten o'clock and all's well!' The Dutchman had forgotten the precise words and sung out at the top of his voice—'More as den o'clock and all ish better as good!'

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

Treason in Berks County.

We call the attention of our readers to the article on our outside headed "Treason in Pennsylvania."

The Knights of the Golden Circle are showing their hands, and are secretly taking the initiatory steps in their infamous work of trying to overthrow the Government.

That such an infamous treasonable organization exists there can be no doubt, and that its unholy object is the destruction of the Union, no man who reads the testimony, can successfully contradict.

We charge the Breckinridge Democracy with being in sympathy with this infernal Union destroying organization.

While the Republicans and Union War Democratic newspapers and speakers are denouncing the aiders and abettors in this last and most despicable work of conspiracy and Treason, the Breckinridge press are as still as the grave on the existence, object and purpose of these heartless wretches and villains. *We have yet to see the first Copperhead newspaper denounce the order.*

To the unsuspecting Democrats of Blair county, we say, read these facts, reflect upon them, and if you have been enticed into this oath-bound conspiracy to divide and destroy this country, withdraw from the treasonable association at once, and place yourselves on the side of Loyalty and the Union.

Raid into west Virginia.

Our community, says the Pittsburg Gazette, was thrown into considerable excitement yesterday at the intelligence that a large body of rebels—cavalry and artillery—were advancing in this direction in the upper valley of the Monongahela; that they had captured Morgantown, Va., and were supposed to be advancing on Uniontown, Pa. Their numbers were variously stated at from four to eight thousand, and some reports had them still higher. The effect upon our people was to awaken the old war feeling of 1861; but there was nothing like alarm for our own safety.

Measures were at once taken to organize a force to go to the rescue of our friends up the river, and after some preliminary arrangements were made, a meeting of the citizens was called at the headquarters of the Union League, open of course to all.

In the afternoon dispatches were received from Wheeling asking for aid, as the rebels were then within thirty miles of that city, burning bridges and pushing on rapidly. This rendered it a matter of painful anxiety as to what ought to be done—whether to go up the Monongahela or down the Ohio to Wheeling, for both seemed equally in need of succor.

This formidable raid or invasion has doubtless been undertaken at this particular juncture as a diversion. Hooker is about to move forward, and it is probable that the rebel generals are conscious of their inability to meet him, and hence they got up this distracting demonstration upon West Virginia. Indeed, intimations have been given by the rebel papers that something of this kind would occur—that Hooker would have work in his rear as well as in his front.

The Harrisburg Telegraph says the latest intelligence received here confirms the rebel raid into Western Virginia, in considerable force, with the object, probably, of diverting the attention of our troops from another quarter.

Efficient means have been taken to intercept the enemy, and the prospect of their capture, we are happy to say, appears to be good.

A rumor prevails that 700 of the rebels have already been captured, but it does not appear to be well founded.

Every precaution is being taken by the State authorities here to be ready in case an invasion of the State takes place.

We have full particulars of the operations of the rebels, but, as the news is contraband, and the publication may defeat the plans of the Government for the capture of the rebels, we withhold its publication.

All Quiet at Wheeling.

WHEELING, April 28.—This city has been in a fever of excitement during the last 48 hours, over rumors of a rebel approach. Fifteen hundred to two thousand rebels occupied Morgantown at 3 o'clock yesterday. Unreliable rumors say they proceeded thence to Uniontown, Pa.

It is believed no damage of consequence has been done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between this city and Grafton.—Some minor bridges have been burned, it is thought by secesh residents.

The wires are now in operation as far east as Grafton.

Wheeling is in no danger.

THE TWO YEARS' AND NINE MONTHS' MEN.—*Strength of Hooker's Army.*—"Some people," says the N. Y. *Times*, "are afraid that the return of these regiments will so weaken Hooker's army as to make speedy operations impossible. This is not so. We do not suppose that in the whole of the thirty-seven returning New York regiments there are now more than between ten and twelve thousand men—and even these will not all be taken from Hooker's army; and as an official report, published by authority the other day, magnanimously informed the rebels and us that Hooker had a strength of 150,328 men, it will be seen that the loss of the two years' regiments ought not to furnish an excuse for inaction.

Besides the two years' men from this State, there are also some regiments from Pennsylvania, whose term has expired, but their number is small." We may add that the numbers of Pennsylvania regiments, (nine months' men) whose term of service is about to expire, is fourteen—which will probably increase the above estimated ten or twelve thousand to fifteen or sixteen thousand. But the army under Hooker, according to the foregoing estimate, will still considerably exceed one hundred and forty thousand men.

APPORTIONMENT OF TROOPS.—In apportioning the number of troops to be raised under the Conscription act, the troops already raised by each State will be taken into account, but computation will be on a basis of three years' men, and the nine months and two years' men will be counted proportionately. That is, if a State has furnished three regiments of two years' men, she will be credited just as if she had only furnished two regiments for full three years.

DISABLED SOLDIERS TO BE ENLISTED.—The War Department has decided to enlist ten or twenty thousand discharged disabled soldiers and officers who may be physically unable to perform active service, and consequently not subject to the draft, but for garrison duty. This garrison corps will relieve an equal number of able bodied soldiers, who will go to swell our armies in the field.

☞ A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., dated April 25, says: Appropriating horses and citizens to Government uses has been the order of the week. Two hundred idlers, fifty of them white, have been employed on the public works to-day.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that promissory notes and memoranda in the nature of promissory notes whether over or under twenty dollars, must be stamped.

☞ The Huntingdon Journal and the Globe of this week, both recommend the Hon. Geo. Taylor as a candidate for Governor. He would make a good one.

☞ The League meeting on Tuesday evening, was well attended. We will notice it in our next. It adjourned to meet on Monday evening next.

A Union Soldier kills 8 Rebels.

A young man named Austin Macy, of Montgomery county, Ohio, stationed at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., with his regiment, was recently sent out on a scouting expedition. After a time he became seperated, and soon discovered a party of secesh, who did not notice him. Concealing himself, he fired on and succeeded in killing seven of them before they saw where he was hidden. There being no further chance Macy attempted to escape, but unfortunately his horse threw him, severely injuring and disabling him. In this way he was easily captured by the rebels, who deliberately shot him seven times, wounding and mangling him in a most dreadful manner, but not killing him. He was still able to raise up, *and shot his eighth man!* An end was put to this gallant hero by bayonetting him, and his mangled remains were thrown into a mud hole. Macy was between 21 and 22 years of age. The above particulars were obtained from a Union woman, who witnessed a part of the affair. It occurred on her farm. She pleaded unsuccessfully with the leader of the rebel party for the privilege of burying Mr Macy's corpse, but was refused.

Loyal Meeting in Newry.

NEWRY, April 11th.

In pursuance of appointment the loyal citizens of Newry and vicinity, met in the School House, in this place, and organized by calling Francis McCoy to the chair, and appointing John B. Holland, Sec'y.

The following preamble and resolutions were then offered, and, on motion, were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The most unholy war has been forced upon us by the hands of pusillanimous traitors, for the purpose of pulling down and totally destroying this glorious structure of Republican Government bequeathed to us by our revolutionary fathers: and, whereas, we deem it an imperative duty, devolving upon every true patriot, irrespective of party preference, to aid and assist by every means within his power, to suppress this rebellion. Therefore,

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by the loyal citizens of Chicago, at a meeting held there, April 4th, 1863, meet with our hearty approval; which resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved, That political party divisions and strifes among a loyal people in a great and solemn national emergency like the present, are untimely, needless, distracting and dangerous to the public welfare, and they should therefore be discountenanced by all patriotic men, and UNION FOR THE SAKE OF UNION, should be the universal watchword and the guide of our political action.

Resolved, That as loyal citizens of both political parties, under solemn conviction of duty, and in a firm reliance on the justness of that Providence which guides and guards governments and people, we pledge ourselves to an unconditional support of the Government IN ALL ITS EFFORTS to suppress the rebellion, and an uncompromising opposition to *treason* in whatever form it may appear; and that we will henceforth, until the rebellion shall have been suppressed, inspired only by patriotism, and looking only to country, unite firmly upon the broad platform of nationality and Union."

Resolved, By the Newry Union League, that the policy now being adopted and put into practical operation by the Government in relation to the sending of Southren Sympathizers beyond our lines, meets with our hearty approval as being timely, proper, righteous punishment.

Resolved, That we tender our most grateful thanks to our brave soldiers, who have thus far uncomplainingly borne the fatigues and dangers of war in defense of our nationality, believing as we do that they have performed every duty with credit and honor to themselves and their country.

The following "Pledge of Honor" was then offered by Geo. Koon, Esq., and on motion, was read and adopted:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of Blair county, do hereby pledge ourselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States, to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion, and to spare no endeavor to maintain unimpaired the National unity, both in principle and territorial boundary. We and each of us of our own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, do hereby solemnly declare our devotion to the Union of these States; that in the discharge of our duty as American citizens, we will uphold, maintain, and defend it; that we will discourage and discountenance any attempts, coming from any and every quarter, which we believe to be designed or calculated to destroy or subvert it or weaken its bonds. We do further pledge our sacred honors, that we have laid aside all our former party prejudices, and absolved ourselves from all our former parties, and that we will ever keep this pledge sacred and inviolate, we pledge our lives and fortunes and our sacred honor.

On motion, it was Resolved, That all the editors in Blair county, in favor of sustaining the Union, are hereby requested to publish these proceedings.

F. McCOY, Pres't.

JOHN B. HOLLAND, Sec'y.

From Banks' Department.

Desperate Fight at Vermillionville.

1000 REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN.

Ten Steamboats Destroyed by the Rebels

NEW YORK, April 26.—The steamer Fulton, from New Orleans, via Key West, arrived here to day. She got aground on her passage down the Mississippi, remaining eight days, and leaving the bar on the 19th.

The New Orleans Era, the only late paper received, gives an account of the late military movement:

On the morning of the 17th, Gen. Banks had reached Vermillionville, after a hard fight at Vermillion Bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but were driven from their position, after hard fighting, with considerable loss on both sides.

A letter in the Era, dated, "In the Field Above New Iberia, April 16th," states Col. Kimball, with the 53d Massachusetts regiment, entered the rebel works at Bethel Place on the morning of the 14th, planting our flag on the parapet. Gen. Weitzel's division followed, succeeded by the whole line.

The rebels left numbers of their dead unburied, and evidences were plenty of bloody work in their ranks.

Large stores of ammunition, some Enfield rifles and other arms, were captured.

Our army then marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing continuously, and reached Franklin on the 15th.

Prior to Thursday night, some thousand prisoners had been brought to Franklin, captures of whole companies of rebels being made at a time.

At Franklin the steamboat Corine was captured, with three officers of the late gunboat Diana on board, thus restoring them to our service. The rebels also destroyed ten steamboats to prevent their falling into Gen. Banks' hands, and also two large gunboats and the Diana. Included in the destruction of those beats were immense stores of provisions, twenty thousand pounds of bacon, and one thousand cases of ammunition.

It was expected that General Banks would capture Opelousas on the 18th and occupy it.

The expedition of Gen Grover had been eminently successful, and in a battle with the rebels at Irish Bend, the 13th Connecticut charged the rebel line and batteries, supported by the 26th Maine, 25th Connecticut, 12th Maine and 91st New York, and defeated them, leaving a silk flag and other trophies in our hands. The rebel force consisted of two regiments of Texas and three batteries, including the famous Pelican and Sims batteries. The whole force at Bethal Place and Irish Bend numbered some one thousand, posted in a highly advantageous position, under command of Gen. Dick Taylor, a son of the late President Z. Taylor. Important captures of horses, mules and beef cattle, to the number of over a thousand, were made.—The celebrated salt mine or salt racked was captured and the rebel works destroyed.

The rebel soldiers were not loath to be captured, and 1,600 are in our hands and more are being taken.

An abandoned rebel iron foundry was found near Iberia, containing a quantity of shot and shell.

Our fleet has reduced the rebel fortifications at Bute La Rose, an important point.

The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out of Opelousa county, or all captured. Our troops are in splendid condition.

The wounded in the late battle have nearly all reached New Orleans, numbering 179, where they are quartered at the Mechanics Institute Hospital. Among them was Lieuts. Oliver and Bannina, of the 25th Connecticut. All were doing well.

A large number of rebel wounded were in the hospital at Franklin and Iberia. There is nothing new from Key West.

From Missouri.

Movement of the Rebels on Cape Girardeau.

St. Louis, April 25.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat from Patton, Bullinger county, dated yesterday, says that Marmaduke with 3,000 men and six pieces of artillery, left here last night on the Cape Girardeau road. He stripped this section of country of everything moveable, and robbed the Unionists and Secessionists alike. He has a train of 140 wagons loaded with plunder. Cannonading is now heard in the direction of Cape Girardeau.

If Marmaduke remains there, he will be captured by Naudever; if he retreats southwest he will be pursued by us. We have already taken a number of prisoners, stragglers from his army.

LATER.

The Rebels attack Gen. McNeil and are Repulsed.

St. Louis, April 26.

Dispatches from Gen. McNeil, at Cape Girardeau, dated 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, announced that the rebels, about eight thousand strong, under command of Marmaduke and Burbrige, were 8 miles distant and approaching on two roads.

This morning a flag of truce brought a demand for a surrender in half an hour, signed by order of Maj. Gen. Price, to which a defiant reply was returned.

11.20 a. m.—The rebels attack our position in force, and after three hours' severe fighting, were handsomely repulsed. It is supposed, however, they would change position and attack from another point. Reinforcements reached Gen. McNeil today. He has two gunboats ready for any emergency, and expresses the utmost confidence in his ability to whip the enemy, and pursue them in case of a retreat.

No apprehension need be felt for the safety of Cape Girardeau.

No mention is made of the loss on either side.

A strong force of artillery and cavalry occupied Fredericktown last night, and nearly all the rebel prisoners confined here have been removed to Alton, and all the gunshops of the city are placed under guard.

A later dispatch from Gen. McNeil says we have repulsed the enemy with severe loss. He is now retreating, but will be taken care of. Our loss is less than twenty in killed and wounded.

The War in Mexico.

The French Routed at Puebla.

BRAVERY OF THE MEXICANS.

New York, April 27.

The New Orleans Era of the 19th says:

U. S. Consulate at Monterey, April 2.

The Government express arrived here last night, bringing news from Puebla of the repulse of the French forces; after three days fighting. This news is generally credited and is undoubtedly true in the main.

M. M. MINLY,
U. S. Vice Consul.

The Tribune has official news from Mexico to April 1st. The reported loss of sixty pieces of artillery and eight hundred men by the French is untrue. The news recently received via San Francisco is in the main true. The French suffered several repulses at Puebla, but finally compelled the Mexicans to abandon the fort San Javice, not, however, until they removed all the artillery and ammunition. The fort is in a heap of ruins and a new one built in its rear.

Up to April 7th, no news favorable to the French had reached Vera Cruz, and the inference is that the Mexicans were still holding out bravely.

THE COINAGE OF CENTS AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.—During the last week 53,000 nickels were coined at the United States Mint. This is at rate of $27,560 00 per annum in the manufacture of that insignificant coin alone. The transactions at the Mint beyond the coinage of nickels do not amount to much at present.

CLASSIFCATION OF RETAILERS

Of Merchandise in the County of Blair, by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, for the year commencing May, A. D. 1863.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

	Class.	Amount.
John Lingafelt,	13	10 00
J H Bell,	14	7 00
S Hoover,	14	7 00
Jacob Snyder,	14	7 00
A F Osterloh,	13	10 00
Louis Goldman,	12	12 50
J C West,	14	7 00
James Quinn,	14	7 00
Mrs. James Quinn,	14	7 00
James D Rea,	12	10 00
James M Hewit,	11	15 00
Leamer & Law, liquor,		25 00
James R Patton,	14	7 00
George B Bowers,	14	7 00
Thomas Goodfellow,	13	10 00
James Condron,	12	12 50
A L Dieffenbacher,	13	10 00
F Shorter,	14	7 00
George A Jacobs,	14	7 00
E G Price,	13	10 00
Jacob Pircher,	14	7 00
George W Patterson,	13	10 00
Lloyd & Henry,	10	20 00
McFadden & Co., liquor,		25 00
Blackburn & Martin,	14	7 00
James M Coopor & Co.,	14	7 00
John McClure,	14	7 00
A L Holliday,	11	15 00
James M Kinports,	13	10 00
D R Christian,	14	7 00
E J Bollinger,	14	7 00
P McNally,	14	7 00
Mrs P McNally,	14	7 00
James Bingham,	14	7 00
Patton & Lowry,	14	7 00
Mrs. John Lovett,	14	7 00
J H Moore,	14	7 00
James Funk,	14	7 00
Jim Cramer & Bro,	14	7 00
Joseph Patton,	13	10 00
Mary Cox,	14	7 00
Wm Shomo,	14	7 00
Andrew Eckel,	14	7 00
Edwin Eberman,	14	7 00
B Goldman & Bro.,	14	7

Altoona Borough.

J W Moorehead,	14	7 00
John A Sprankle,	12	12 50
Elway & Bro.,	14	7 00
Wm O'Neil,	14	7 00
Jacob Zink,	14	7 00
James O'Neil,	14	7 00
S Riggs,	14	7 00
Louis Plack,	14	7 00
J & J Lowther,	14	15 00
A Roush,	14	7 00
M Thompson,	14	7 00
A Claubaugh,	14	7 00
Samuel Berlin & Co.,	14	7 00
C Jaggard,	12	12 50
John Flowers,	14	7 00
Jesse Smith,	14	7 00
George W Kessler,	14	7 00
Samuel I Fries,	14	7 00
John Leher,	14	7 00
Charles J Mann,	12	12 50
Joseph B Mileman,	12	12 50
Joseph Burkowitz, liquor,		25 00
John H Fritchey,	14	7 00
Murphy & McPike,	11	15 00
John Louden,	14	7 00
C C Shannon,	14	7 00
L M Whitefield,	14	7 00
R A O Kerr,	12	12 50
H Fettinger,	14	7 00
H Tuck,	13	10 00
Smith & Mann,	14	7 00
Daniel Laughman,	12	12 50
Charles E Collins,	14	7 00
H L Berkhart,	14	7 00
Jacob Wise,	14	7 00
Abraham Fleck,	14	7 00
Wm T Marriott,	14	7 00
Geis & Co.,	11	15 00
M J Ickes,	14	7 00
Percivil & Stymer,	14	7 00
Fries & Winters,	14	7 00
Thomas Helsop,	14	7 00
Sandle Drifuse,	14	7 00
Henry Bell,	13	10 00
James Kerney,	13	10 00
E H Keugh & Co.,	14	7 00
John Cronin,	14	7 00

Antis Township.

Bell & Isett,	13	10 00
B F Bell,	13	10 00
John Bell,	14	7 00
Wm P Dysart,	13	10 00
Elliott & Miller,	13	10 00
Aaron Beyers,	14	7 00

Allegheny Township.

Richards, Joy & Co.,	11	15 00
Nicholas Funk,	14	7 00
—— Sackets,	13	10 00
John Canan,	14	7 00
Ephraim Lindsey,	14	7 00

Blair Township.

Mary Hoover,	13	10 00
H & F McIntosh,	14	7 00
Hugh McNeal,	13	10 00
Michael McCauley,	14	7 00

Catharine Township.

Samuel Isett,	12	12 50

Frankstown Township.

David W Brown,	14	7 00
Jas McKeehan,	14	7 00
M L Stehley,	13	10 00

Freedom Township.

Diehl, Moses & co.,	14	7 00
John Riley,	14	7 00
Wm Anderson,	13	10 00
James McConnell,	14	7 00

Greenfield Township.

G W Mauk,	14	7 00
D C McCormick,	12	12 50

Gaysport Borough.

Watson, Denniston & co.,	8	80 00
McLanahan & Baird,	14	7 00

Huston Township.

D Good & co,	10	20 00
J P Hoover,	13	10 00
B Lorenz, (agent),	14	7 00

Juniata Township.

E J Leamer,	14	7 00

Logan Township.

Lloyd & co.,	11	15 00

Martinsburg Borough.

Everhart & Kengy,	12	12 50
J W Smith,	14	7 00
J G Herbst,	14	7 00
H Thatcher,	12	12 50
J C Sanders,	14	7 00

Snyder Township.

Bell & Isett,	14	7 00
Wm M Lyon & co., B. E. F.,	11	15 00
Wm M Lyon & co., T. F.,	11	15 00

Tyrone Borough.

J M Harper,	14	7 00
E W Graffius,	13	10 00
S Berlin,	14	7 00
Pruner & Burley,	13	10 00
Isaac P Walton,	14	7 00
Wm Nowlan & co.,	13	10 00
Ettinger & Ulman,	13	10 00
James McFarland, liquor,		25 00
P Sneringer & co.,	13	10 00
A C Toner,	14	7 00
G W Ramsey,	14	7 00

Tyrone Township.

D P Tussey & Bro,	13	10 00
S Isett,	13	10 00
Thaddeus McMullin,	14	7

Woodberry Township.

Joseph Kemp,	14	7 00
Joseph R Hewitt,	13	10 00
Sarah & J Ake,	14	7 00
Anderson Patterson,	13	10 00
H L Ake & co.,	14	7 00
James M Johnston,	14	7 00
J E Defebaugh,	14	7 00
John Royer,	14	7 00
Simon Ake,	14	7 00
Samuel Smith,	14	7 00
Roller & Vandevender,	13	10 00
Robert Alexander,	14	7 00

RESTAURANTS.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

Moses Brown,	$10 00
Mrs. Riley,	10 00
Andrew Thompson,	10 00
Joseph Sonker,	10 00
C H Peoples,	10 00
Thomas Lewis,	10 00
Joseph Fogle,	10 00
Mrs W Smith,	10 00
Louis Bender,	10 00
Andrew Beyer,	10 00
Eng Gromuller,	10 00
Nicholas Walker,	10 00
Jacob Wilhelm,	10 00
George Smith,	10 00
Peter Closs,	10 00

Altoona Borough.

Otto Rossi,	10 00
J G Retter,	10 00
Jacob J Wilson,	10 00
John Smith,	10 00
John Ehringer,	10 00
Bernard Whistle,	10 00
Frederick Lehle,	10 00
William Marriott,	10 00
Caroline Shank,	10 00
Adam Bean,	10 00
Thomas Foster,	10 00
Peter Smith,	10 00
John Nagle,	10 00
Smith & Reibenack,	10 00
Alexander Jacobs,	10 00
Jacob Allman,	10 00
S Jenkins,	10 00
S Keyster,	10 00

Martinsburg Borough.

Samuel Swoope,	10 00

Snyder Township.

John C. McFarland,	10 00

Tyrone Borough.

G. Troutwine,	10 00
J. Stevens,	10 00

Woodberry Township.

Alex. McMurtrie,	10 00

BROKERS.

Johnston Jack & Co., Hollidaysburg.
James Gardner, "
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Altoona.

BILLIARD TABLES.

D. K. Ramey, Hollidaysburg,
John Smith, Altoona.

BREWERS OF ALE AND BEER.

Altoona Borough.

George Ansbrenner.
Frederick Lehle.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

Jacob Wilhelm,
F. W. Rauch.

Logan Township.

Wilhelm & Co.

Snyder Township.

Henry Burket.

DISTILLERIES.

George Ansbrenner, Altoona.
John Daily, Huston tp.
Frederick Snowberger, Taylor tp.
Paul Shifler, "

BAGATELLE TABLES.

Altoona Borough.

Alexander Jacobs.
Smith & Reibenack.
John Nagle.
Caroline Shank.
Felix King.

Hollidaysburg Borough.

F. W. Rauch.
Joseph Sonker.

The Law for the Retailers of Merchandise.

Dealers of the 8th class are estimated to sell between	$40,000 and	$50,000
9th class betw'n	30,000 and	40,000
10th "	20,000 and	30,000
11th "	15,000 and	20,000
12th "	10,000 and	15,000
13th "	5,000 and	10,000
14th "	less than	5,000

Notice is hereby given that I will hold an appeal at the Court House, in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, on Saturday, the 30th day of May, 1863, for the purpose of making all necessary reductions and corrections in the foregoing appraisements.

JOHN A. CRAWFORD,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

May 2, 1863-4t.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863

*** All letters on business connected with this office, to receive attention, should be addressed "WHIG, Hollidaysburg, Pa."

☞ O. A. Traugh, of the Standard, was elected by the Opposition County Convention, as a delegate to the State Convention on Wednesday. He is understood to be a *Wilte man*.

☞ Summer has now commenced in earnest, and to day in the midst of a bright blaze of sunshine, man and beast are almost constrained to forget that there are such elements as hoar frosts and bleak winds. The weather is indeed delightful. Nature begins to acknowledge its sway by decking herself in beauty, wherever there are flowers to bloom or buds to blossom.

Provost Marshal.

We are pleased to learn that Capt. JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon, has received the appointment of Provost Marshal, under the Conscription act, for the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin, with instructions to establish his head quarters in Hollidaysburg. The Capt. is a young man of bravery and intelligence. His courage and ability was well established by his services in the ranks in South Carolina. He was unanimously recommended to the President for a Brigadier-Generalship by the Union delegation in Congress from Pennsylvania. He will made a good officer. We would advise all traitors to knock under at once, when they see him coming, for most assuredly he will execute the laws.

A Copperhead Smashed!

On Tuesday last, the Branch train was filled with passengers, many of whom were coming to Court in this place. In the front part of the car several rebel sympathisers were busily engaged discussing our National affairs; abusing in unmeasured terms the efforts of the Government to put down the rebellion, and in such loud tones as to be heard all through the car. A gentleman who had been listening to the conversation went forward and read to the party a paragraph from a morning paper, as follows:

"You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs, but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with your blood?"

"*Them's my sentiments exactly*," exclaimed one of the sympathisers.

"Sir," said the gentleman, "*That is the language of Benedict Arnold in his proclamation to the citizens and soldiers of the United States appealing to them to turn against George Washington.*"

This ended the conversation.

CAPT. H. C. BEAMER.—We regret to learn that Capt. H. C. Beamer, of the 1st Pa. Cavalry, has been compelled to resign his commission, and return home on account of ill health. The Captain enlisted as a private in this regiment, in the Summer of 1861, in the Company raised and commanded by (then) Captain Jacob Higgins, (now) Colonel of the 125th Reg't. P. V. Captain B. has since that time, by his own energy and perseverance, overcome all obstacles, and risen to his present position. It has happened in some cases that promotions have been more rapid, and private soldiers, through the influence of friends, have been carried over the heads of other officers, and placed in high positions. Not so with Captain B. He has risen gradually, and filled every office between a private and Captain—he has literally "taken the degrees." Of the thirty-one engagments and skirmishes, in which his Regiment has participated, he has been in *twenty three*, and on several occasions by his daring, courage and skill in attack, has received the commendation of his General. The exposure and hardships of a soldier's life had their effect on him, and he has been compelled, though with great reluctance, to quit the service. May his health soon be restored, and his future be as prosperous and happy as the past has been useful and heroic.—*Rep.*

From the 125th Reg't. P. V.

We are permitted through the kindness of a lady of this place, to make the following extract from a private letter received from her husband, who is a member of the 125th Reg't P. V. It is dated Acqua, April 24th:

"We have very bad weather; raining almost every day. Yesterday we had the hardest rain I have seen since we came into Virginia. I do not think we will move now until we move for home, at least this is the opinion of those who ought to know. The waters are very high and the roads so bad that the army cannot move, I think, for at least ten days. It is only about 15 days until our time is up. We had orders read to us from the Secretary of War that all the men must be promptly mustered out at the end of their time, without any delay. A great many of our regiment are going to re-enlist; but not before they go home. It was put to vote in our regiment the other day, and more than two-thirds of the men voted to come and help Uncle Sam fight it out, until Johny Reb. knocks under. The troops are all in good heart and good spirits, and there never was a time since this war commenced, that every thing looked so bright. The rebels are almost 'played out;' they are almost starving; whole families have nothing to eat; the poor little children are almost destitute, and if it was not for the bread and meat and coffee, that the people down here, and all along the road we have come, get from our soldiers, they would starve to death; but the soldiers are good to the poor down here; and would give to the poor women and children the last bite they had."

Letter from Mr. Chase.

The following is a correct copy of the letter of Mr. Chase to the Loyal National League, in response to their invitation to attend the Sumter meeting.

"WASHINGTON, April 9, 1863.

"Gentlemen: Imperative demands on my time compel me to deny myself the gratification of attending the meeting to which you kindly invite me.

"You will meet to send words of cheer to our brave generals and soldiers in the field, to rebuke treason in our midst, giving, in the garb of peace, aid and comfort to treason in the panoply of war; to maintain inviolate the integrity of the national territory and the supremacy of the national constitution and laws; to strengthen the hands and nerve the heart of the President for the great work to which God and the people have called him. For what worthier purposes can American citizens now assemble.

"It is my fixed faith, gentlemen, that God does not mean that this American republic shall perish. We are tried as by fire, but our country will live. Notwithstanding all the violence and all the machinations of traitors and their sympathizers, on this or the other side of the Atlantic, our country will live.

"And while our country lives, slavery, the chief source, and cause, and agent of our ills, will die. The friends of the Union in the South before rebellion, predicted the destruction of slavery as a consequence of secession, if that madness should prevail. Nothing, in my judgment, is more certain than the fulfilment of these predictions. Safe in the states, before rebellion, from all federal interference, slavery has come out from its shelter, under state constitutions and laws, to assail the national life. It will surely die, pierced by its own fangs and stings.

"What matter now how it dies? Whether as a consequence or object of the war what matter? Is this a time to split hairs of logic? To me it seems that Providence indicated clearly enough how the end of slavery must come. It comes in rebel slave states by military order, decree or proclamation; not to be disregarded or set aside in any event as a nullity, but maintained and executed with perfect good faith to all the enfranchised; and it will come in loyal slave states by the unconstrained action of the people and their legislatures, aided freely & generously by their brethren of the free states. I may be mistaken in this, but if I am another better way will be revealed.

"Meantime it seems to be very necessary to say distinctly what many yet shrink from saying. The American blacks must be called into this conflict, not as cattle, not now, even, as contrabands, but as men. In the free states, and, by the proclamation, in the rebel states, they are free men. The Attorney-General, in an opinion which defies refutation, has pronounced these freemen citizens of the United States. Let then, the example of Andrew Jackson, who did not hesitate to oppose colored regiments to British invasion, be now fearlessly followed. Let these blacks, acclimated, familiar with the country, capable of great endurance, receive suitable military organization, and do their part. We need their good will, and must make them our friends by showing ourselves their friends. We must have them for guides, for scouts, for all military service in camp or field for which they are qualified. Thus employed, from a burden they will become a support, and the hazards, privations, and labors of the white soldiers will be proportionably diminished.

"Some will object, of course. There are always objectors to everything practical. Let experience dispel honest fears and refute captious or disloyal cavil.

"Above all, gentlemen; let no doubt rest on our resolution to sustain, with all our hearts and with all our means, the soldiers now in arms for the republic. Let their ranks be filled up; let their supplies be sufficient and regular: let their pay be sure. Let nothing be wanting to them which can insure activity and efficiency. Let each brave officer and man realize that his country's love attends him, and that his country's hopes hang upon him; and, inspired by this thought, let him dare and do all that is possible to be dared and done.

"So, gentlemen, with the blessing of God, will we make a glorious future sure. I see it rising before me—how beautiful and grand! There is not time to speak of it now; but from all quarters of the land comes the voice of the sovereign people, rebuking faction, denouncing treason, and proclaiming the indivisible unity of the republic; and in this Heaven-inspired union of the people, for the sake of the Union, is the sure promise of that splendid hereafter.

"With great respect, yours very truly,
"S. P. CHASE.

"Hon. George Opdyke, George Griswold, Esq., and others, Committee of the Loyal National League, New York."

In a private letter accompanying the above Mr. Chase uses the following words, the latter of which may well be adopted as a motto by every Loyal National League in the land:

"What said the Roman orator when Catiline armed against his country: 'Let what each man thinks concerning the Republic be inscribed upon his forehead.'"

Curious Confessions of a K. G. C.

The Rebels to Evacuate Richmond, and with the Co-operation of Northern Traitors, to Seize Washington.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer* publishes the follwing, which it says it received from a trustworthy source:

"A man, of respectable connections who resided for some years near Dillsburg, Pa., died a few days since at his home. A few hours previous to his death he called a few friends around, intimated to them that he could not die peaceably without relieving his conscience of a weight which burdened it.

"He confessed that he was a Knight of the Golden Circle, which order was secretly and extensively represented in most northern cities. He stated that regular and general communication was carried on between the headquarters of the 'Knights' and the cabinet of Jeff. Davis. That he was cognizant that the rebel War Department had arranged with the organization of which he was a member to evacuate Richmond, for the purpose of drawing the federal force that far South, and while their attention was there engrossed, the rebel army, by a quick flank movement, would descend in full force upon Washington, and, aided by a general uprising of the Knights in Pennsylvania and other northern states, capture the city and seize upon the government by force, leaving our army South at liberty to desolate at the expense of retaliation in their own states.

"This is no fabrication, but unquestionable authority furnishes this confession of a dying man on a subject now familiar to the residents of the district wherein he resided."

Arkansas Refugees in Battle.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. April 19.—We have just received the particulars of the fight at Fayetteville. Some three or four thousand rebels, under the command of General Cabell, constituted the attacking party. The force stationed at Fayetteville, consisted of two regiments of Arkansas, recently enlisted, one of them not yet armed. They fought like heroes. Those who had no arms use clubs and stones, and *bowie knives*, and whatever else they could get; in our hand-to-hand encounter, and repulsed the enemy with severe loss.

There has, perhaps, been no fight during this war in which there was shown (on a small scale, to be sure) more determined valor than was exhibited by those Arkansas refugees upon this occasion. They fight as men who have suffered much and who feel deeply. "*They'll do to tie to.*"

☞ There is an apostolic admonition which is worth whole volumes of heroic bravado. It is this—"Let your moderation be known unto all men." And again, "If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink." This is the morality of the Gospel. It is treason in the philosophy of war.

New Jersey Lands for Sale,
ALSO,
GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS,

SUITABLE for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by $1 a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington Township, Burlington County, N. J. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp for a circular, to B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
2-12-3-11 No. 90 Cedar St., New York.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, May 1, 1863	
Family Flour, per bbl,	$6,50
Extra " "	6,25
Superfine,	6,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,45
Red " "	1,35
Rye per bushel,	1,00
Corn per bushel,	1,00
Oats per bushel,	45
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	85
Cloverseed per bushel,	6,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,75
Flax Seed per bushel,	3,50
Hay per ton,	11,00
Butter per pound,	20
Eggs per dozen,	15

MARRIED.

On the 16th of April, 1863, by J. L. Dougherty, Esq., Mr. HENRY STONEROOK to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Henry Burket, of North Woodberry tp., Blair county.

DIED.

In this place, on Tuesday last, Catharine, wife of David K. Ramey, aged 43 years, of consumption.

At Tub Spring Mills, Blair county, on Tuesday last, Mr. THOS. BROWN, aged 22 years, of consumption.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS Brick Dwelling House on the east end of Blair street, Hollidaysburg, is for rent. Inquire of
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
May 2, 1863:3t. Hotel-keeper.

NOTICE.

A GOOD DWELLING HOUSE in Hollidaysburg for sale or rent. Also, a cooking stove and household furniture at private sale. Inquire of JOHN A. CRAWFORD.
May 2, 1863:tf.

HOLLIDAYSBURG
MALE AND FEMALE
Seminary.

Rev. Wm. C Smith, Principal.

The first session of this School commenced April 13th, and will continue five months.

TERMS OF TUITION:

FIRST CLASS—Reading, Writing, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic and Primary Geography, per session of five months, $7 50

SECOND CLASS—English Grammar, Geography, Philosophy, History, Chemistry, &c., per session of five months, $9 00

THIRD CLASS—Latin, Greek, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, &c., per session of five months, $13 00

☞ Mrs. R. D. SMITH will commence giving lessons on the Piano the first of May.

For further particulars, address the Principal, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.
May 2, 1863 -3m.

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE.
THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC are cautioned against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c., now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENT.

All Manufacturers, Buyers, or Sellers of these Spurious Lyes, are hereby notified that the Company have employed as their Attorneys, GEORGE HARDING, Esq., of Philda., and WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., of Pittsburg, And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1 of May Term, 1862, in suit of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING vs. THOS. G. CHASE, decreed to the Company on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded

THE PENNSYLVANIA
Salt Manufacturing Company.

OFFICES:
127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
Pitt St. & Duquesne Way, Pitts'g.
May 2, 1863:3m.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership existing between the undersigned in the mercantile business, trading under the firm of F. McCoy & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April, 1863. The books of the firm are in the hands of F. McCoy for settlement and collection

ARCH'D McFADDEN,
CHRIST. HOUSER,
FRANCIS McCOY.

Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863:3t.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS
BLAIR COUNTY.

Gentlemen: In pursuance of the 43d section of the Act of 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention, at the Court House, in Hollidaysburg, on the first Monday in May, *being the fourth day of the month*, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of the said act.

JOHN MITCHELL,
Co. Supt. of Blair co.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863:3t.

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping. Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harper's Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,
Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.

For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

Plumbers' Materials.

CHARLES MULLIKIN,
Importer & Wholesale Dealer.
No. 520 Commerce St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

CONSTANTLY in store, a large assortment of
Copper, Zinc, Iron and Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
White and Marbled Plug Basins.
White and Marbled or Blue Closet Basins.
Ship Water Closets, complete.
Water Closets of every description.
PUMPS, RAMS, &c.
Iron sinks.
Iron and Enamelled Portable Wash Stands.
Vitrified Drain Pipe, Bends, Branches and Traps.
Plumbers' Brass and Plated Work of every description.
Lead Traps and Bends, Pine and Cedar Hydrant Posts, Hydrant Rods, Plumbers' Hooks, Marble Slabs, Rubber Hose, &c., as low as any House in the country. April 18, 1863:3m.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'S
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDW'D A. WILSON, Williamsburg,
March 21, 1863-3m.] Kings County, N. Y.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.

Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

PLASTER AT
March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.
Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.
PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. $35 Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1st PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

For specimens of Penmanship, and Catalogue containing full information, inclose twenty-five cents to JENKINS & SMITH, Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.
Feb 14, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
FOR SPRING.
Louis Goldman

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a very large assortment of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
of all sizes and descriptions, which he offers for sale at his old stand on Allegheny street, Hollidaysburg, at

Very Small Profits.

He is determined to sell, and sell he will, although the high prices paid for Goods compels him to do so at very small advances.

He will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia, or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, Also,

HATS AND CAPS

of every description, which will be sold lower than at any other establishment in the country.
March 21, 1863-3m.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale his well known residence and place of business, situate on the east side of Montgomery street, Hollidaysburg.

The building is 48 by 60 feet, three stories high, contains 22 rooms, with all the modern improvements, fire-proof slate roof, &c.

The location of this property is very desirable either for mercantile or hotel business. It will be sold cheap and on long payments.
PETER McNALLY.
March 28, 1863—3m*.

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS and
WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered. April 4, 1863:3m.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:
BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.
THE EDITOR.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.
May 3-1—28.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Apl. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
429 Fulton Avenue,
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOOPS WANTED
BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

50 TO 100,000 W. O. and Hickory Hoops, for which the highest price will be paid on delivery at Hollidaysburg, Altoona, Bell's Mills, Tipton, or Tyrone Apply to
J. M COOLBROTH, Altoona.
January 31, 1863.

Wants Employment.

A GRADUATE of the Iron City College desires employment as Book-keeper or Clerk. Good recommendations will be given. Inquire at this office. April 11, 1863*

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

PRIME CANNED PEACHES at
March 14 E. G. PRICE'S.

THE FARMER.

The Effect of the War Upon Farm Labor

THERE is a strong probability, that, under the draft which has been ordered by the President, it will be more than ordinary difficult to procure hands to cultivate as much land as usual. In this respects, the South, in certain districts, has the decided advantage. While our fighting men are drawn mainly from our working population, those of the South are, to a great extent, composed of men who have never labored. The negroes, who have always done the farm work, are still employed for that purpose, except in those districts which have been made the scence of conflict. But to counterbalance this, we have the advantages of a more intelligent class of laborers, and a far better assortment of improved labor-saving machinery. It is at such a period as this that we are enabled to comprehend fully the advantages of labor saving machinery.

The reaping and mowing machine, the thresher, the horse-power, and the countless other improved implements, which the ingenuity and skill of our countrymen have produced, will now come into full play, and doubtless the scarcity of laboring men will incite the inventive genius of our countrymen to new efforts, and we shall have labor saving implements in those departments of farm work which have hitherto been performed by the ordinary process of hand labor.

Let our farmers not attempt too much, while thus weak-handed. It is far better to cultivate a few acres well than great many indifferently. Let those who have hitherto relied on hand labor now look to machinery. Laboring men will not only be scarce, but wages will be higher, perhaps, than ever before. It will therefore pay well to invest in good machinery.

The prudent farmer will make it an object to fit himself for a more complete understanding of machinery than ever before. So that he may be able to operate the machines, he will be compelled to purchase to advantage. He will, as far as possible familiarize himself with the theory of mechanics. He will train his younger sons to a proper understanding of this important branch of study, so that while the older ones have gone to the wars, they may be able to take their place.

Look to it, farmers, in time! look to it! While you have leisure during the winter, endeavor to ascertain what are the best implements in the market. Make up your minds to buy none but the very best.—They are always the cheapest. The farmer who in the years before us uses the best machinery, and the most of it, is the man who will in the end make the most money.—*Farmer and Gardener.*

Ventilating a Cellar.

Nearly all cellars which are kept closed, acquire a mustiness, which is a great damage to the flavor of butter, fruits and other delicately coustituted articles of household use. Cellars being only ventilated from without by small grates at the sill of the building, do not change the bottom air, which being largely charged with heavy carbonic acid gas, lies in a feted volume undisturbed by the little ripples of the atmosphere above it. A tolerable ventilation can only be had by a current of pure air which shall course along the bottom, and to secure this there must be a forced circulation, got up by some contrivance which shall draw in the pure air from without, and in turn draw out the impure air from within. Where there is an outside door, which most cellars have, the inward currant of pure air may be readily secured; what we want, to complete the circle of motion, is a contrivance that shall pump out the impure air that will be replaced by the currant from without. A correspondent of the Scientific American, relates an experiment, which has proved successful with him, and which we commend to the adoption of all house-keepers who desire pure air in their cellars:

In my sitting-room, immediately over the cellar, I have a small, cast-iron, air-tight, wood-burning stove, with three and a half feet of 6-inch pipe connecting thro' a thimble with the chimney flue at about one foot from the stove. I have a T-connection with the stovepipe with a pipe of the same size, passing through the floor and reaching to within a foot of the cellar floor. At the top of this pipe, close to the connection with the stove pipe, there is a valve which regulates the draft of cold air taken from the cellar. The opening in the floor is half an inch larger than the pipe. The vacuum produced in the cellar by the draft in the chimney-flue, draws air down from the chamber through the space round the pipe in the floor. My cellar, which was before damp, is now as dry and pleasant as any room in my house. Formerly articles placed in my cellar soon became moldy and were spoiled for want of ventilation.

ROUT THE CURCULIO.—This enemy of the plum can be routed without the old and laborious process of jarring the trees, and gathering the insects upon sheets. The following remedy has been several years before the public, and has the recommendation of Dr. Cummings, and some of our best pomologists. The writer has used it with success, and now feels as sure of the plum crop as of pears. To one pound of whale oil soap, add four ounces of flower of sulphur. Mix the mass thoroughly with a spatula or knife, and dissolve in about ten gallons of water, stirring it well.

To one half peck of quick lime, add four galons of water and stir well together. When fully settled, pour off the transparent lime water, and add to it the soap mixture. Add to the same, also, say four gallons of tolerably strong tobacco water. Apply this mixture when thus incorporated, with a garden syringe, to your plum or other fruit trees, so that the foliage shall be well drenched.

If no rains succeed for three weeks, one application will be sufficient. It should be repeated after rains until the stone is hardened. When the plum is about the size of a pea is the best time to apply it but it is effectual upon all plums not yet stung at any stage of their growth. This mixture is also good for cherries, and all fruits troubled with insects.

TO PREVENT SKIPPERS IN HAMS.—There is, according to my experience, nothing easier than to avoid the skipper, and all worms and bugs that usually infect, and often destroy so much bacon. It is simply to keep your smokehouse dark, and the moth that deposits the egg will never enter it. For the past twenty-five years, I have attended to this, and never had my bacon troubled by any insect. I have hanging in my smokehouse, hams, one, two, and three years old, and the oldest are as free from insects as when first hung up. I am not aware of other causes for the exemption of my bacon from insects, but simply from the fact that my smokehouse is always kept dark. Before adopting this plan I had tried many experiments, but always without success, or with injury to the flavor of my bacon. I smoke with green hickory. This is very important, as the flavor of my bacon is often utterly destroyed by smoking with improper wood.—*Cotton Planter.*

Now, gentle reader, "save your bacon."

TO CURE KICKING HORSES.—"J. R.," in the Rural New Yorker, recommends the following plan: "Let the horse stand between two partitions. Bore a two inch hole in each, on a horizontal line, about one and a half inches above the horse's hips; take a round stick, long enough to reach across the stall, and place it in the holes, and put a pin in each end of the stick so that it cannot fall out. The horse may try to kick, but he will not be able, as the stick will prevent the necessary elevation of his hind quarters, and after a few attemps, he will give it up."

☞ A young man at a social party was urged to sing a song. He replied he would first tell a story, and then if they persisted in their demands, he would execute a song.

"When a boy," he said, "he took lessons in singing, and on Sunday morning he went in his father's attic to practice by himself." When in full play he was suddenly sent for by the old gentleman.

"This is pretty conduct," said the father, "pretty employment for the son of pious parents, to be sawing boards on Sunday morning loud enough to be heard by the neighbors. Sit down and take your book."

The young man was excused from singing the proposed song.

☞ The Legislature of Ohio has before it, and will probably enact into a law, a bill excluding from the privilege of voting any soldier from that State who shall be convicted of desertion. The same bill provides that any person who shall entice a soldier to desert, or attempt to resist the enrolment law, shall likewise be excluded from the privilege of voting at any election held under authority of that State.

Lager Beer Saloon.

ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,

First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.

Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON, HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28

Andrew Eckel,

Dealer in

Tobacco. Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c,

Annie street, Altoona, Pa, and McKeage's Old Stand, Montgomery st., Hollidaysburg, Pa.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Goods in the line constantly on hand at the lowest Cash prices. [Feb. 7, 1863.

STEAM SAW MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and el gant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.

March 14, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

GREEN APPLES, by the peck, bushel or barrel, at [March 14.] E. G. PRICE'S.

SINGER & CO.'S

LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

With all the Recent Improvements,

IS the BEST and CHEAPEST and MOST BEAUTIFUL of all Sewing Machines. This Machine will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarletan to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perfection. It can fell, hem, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, and has capacity for a great variety of ornamental work. This is not the only Machine that can fell, hem, bind, braid, and so forth, but it will do so better than any other Machine. The letter "A" Family Sewing Machine may be had in a great variety of cabinet cases. The Folding Case, which is now becoming so popular, is, as its name implies, one that can be folded into a box or case, which, when opened, makes a beautiful, substantial and spacious table for the work to rest upon. The cases are of every imaginable design—plain as the wood grew in its native forest, or as elaborately finished as art can make them.

The Branch Offices are well supplied with silk twist, thread, needles, oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a Copy of "SINGER & Co's GAZETTE."

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

Philadelphia Office—810 Chestnut street.

JAMES H BELL, Agent in Hollidaysburg.

2-7—3-6

$40. WAGES PAID $100

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,

June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.

1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.

☞ EDITOR OF WHIG: Dear Sir: With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail to all who wish it, (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in 10 days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than 30 days. All applications answered by return mail without charge.

Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

Feb. 28:3m.] No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.

$30. Employment! $100

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,

For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. May 17—1 30

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." THE EDITOR.

April 1, 1863.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as

GRAVE STONES, TOMBS, COUCHES and MONUMENTS, CENTRE TABLES, WASHSTANDS and BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JNO. H. PATTERSON,

Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, April 4th, 1863.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

NOW OPENING

AT

PRICE'S CORNER,

Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

AND WILL BE SOLD

AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchace early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and

LADIES' WEAR,

Together with an extensive variety of

Boots and Shoes,

OF

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of

HATS & CAPS,

WOOLEN HOODS,

RIBBONS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

CLOTH,

CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY

SHAWLS

From 75 Cents to $25.

PRINTS & MUSLINS.

JUST RECEIVED,

ALSO,

A fresh assortment of all kinds of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and

GENERAL VARIETY

STORE.

They Will be old

AT

A SMALL ADVANCE ON

First Cost,

EITHER

For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.

2 5—8-4 E. G. PRICE.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

AMERICAN STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

JOHN J. MERRITT,

Importer, Wholesale Stationer

and Sole Agent

Windsor and Clifton Mills Premium Papers,

Consisting of Commercial Notes, Letters, Bill, Legal and Foolscaps,

No. 18 BEEKMAN STREET,

Near Nassau, New York.

Also, Proprietor and Sole Agent for the following new and useful articles:

Oliver's Patent Erasive Tips.

This Tip is different from any heretofore made, being easily fitted to any pencil; is manufactured from Vulcanized Rubber of the best erasive quality; is easily changed from one pencil to another; and sold at an extremely low price. It is the most durable article of the kind in the market.

Burnet's Patent Rubber Inkstand & Rack.

An opaque inkstand, preserving ink from the decomposing effect of light.

Green's Patent Ink Eraser and Paper Cleaner.

The best article made for rubbing out pencil marks, apcomplishing the work in one-half the time of ordinary rubber.

The Patent Combination Paper Cutter and Ruler.

A new and useful article, combining in one the uses of two indispensable articles.

Platt's Patent Portable Copying Press,

A light, cheap and useful article.

Merritt & Brown's Pig Pen,

A very superior steel pen, made and selected with the greatest care, put up 2 dozen in a box, 6 boxes enclosed in another neatly finished box—the most convenient shape possible for retailing.

I have just received a full and complete assortment of the GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID.

The National Portrait Chess and Checker Board,

A neat, durable and cheap article for the million, comprising on the unused squares fine life-like photographic pictures of our prominent Generals and commanders; also, the President, Secretary of State, &c. The pictures alone are worth at least double the cost of the Board.

All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

Call and examine one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Stationery in the United States. JOHN J. MERRITT,

Wholesale Stationer,

Nov. 15, 1862.-6m. 18 Beekman st., N. Y.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR, AND **COOK STOVES.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c, &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, April 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., (Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.) **Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.**

WM. M. LLOYD & CO., (Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co **Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.**

Nov. 22, 1861.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.

April 4, 1863. THE EDITOR.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

PLASTER AT March 14. E. G. PRICE'S STORE.

Bryant & Stratton's Chain of National Mercantile Colleges

LOCATED IN

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co., 2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

DR. S. KIMMELL,

DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg.

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth, mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1862.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.

October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

April 4, 1863—1y.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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